

more behind, by the shorter 3rd cubital cellule ; the transverse radial nervure is received further from the 3rd transverse cubital, and consequently the 2nd radial cellule is longer ; and, lastly, in *micans* the transverse median nervure is received in the middle of the cellule ; in *sulcata*, a little in front of the middle. *B. sericans*, again, is larger, has the abdomen longer, compared with the head and thorax, the middle tibiæ and tarsi are distinctly obscure white in front, the antennal forea is larger, there is no suture behind the eyes, while the sheath is not prolonged into a projecting point at the upper part, and the saw is longer and with better marked indentations. As for the common *B. nigrita*, the long 3rd cubital cellule and the short second radial cellule at once distinguish it. *B. monticola*, Htg. = *feriata*, Zad, is also related to it, but may be at once separated by there being no suture behind the eyes, by the short 2nd radial cellule, by the 3rd cubital cellule being double the length of the 2nd, and by the tibiæ being all more or less white at the sides.

Germany (*Prof. Zeller*) ; Holgate, York (*Mr. T. Wilson*), among roses.

*Heptamelus ochroleucus*, Haliday, Nat. Hist. Rev., 1855, ii, p. 60, pl. ii, f. 1 = *Cænoneura Dahlbomi*, Thoms. Haliday had no doubt of his species being the same as *Melicerta ochroleuca*, Ste., but Stephens' generic description does not agree ; this, however, is a matter of no importance, as it affects neither the generic nor specific name. Haliday's figure and description are excellent. The figure given by M. André, Species des Hymén., i, pl. xv, f. 1, may be that of a new species, but it certainly does not represent *Cænoneura Dahlbomi*, or, as it now must be called, *Heptamelus ochroleucus*.

*Strongylogaster viridis*, Smiedeknecht, Ent. Nacht., 1881 = *S. delicatulus*. When fresh and newly emerged, *delicatulus* is green, but after death the green colour disappears.

*Strongylogaster macula*, Klug, is British. I have taken it on ferns on the Kilpatrick Hills, Dumbartonshire.

Glasgow : April, 1882.

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## TWO NEW SPECIES OF *ICHNEUMONIDÆ*.

BY E. PARFITT.

### HEMITELES LITOREUS.

*Abdominis medio]pedibus palpisque stramineo-ferrugineis ; antenarum articulis 1—4 subtus rufis.*

Head and thorax black, antennæ black, the basal joints rusty-red beneath, in some, in others entirely rusty-red at the base ; 4 mm. long. Abdomen and thorax

of equal length. Head and thorax sparsely and coarsely punctured, metathorax divided into six areas, coarsely punctured, with a minute tooth on each side. Wings iridescent and slightly smoky-hyaline, stigma dark piceous, radius testaceous-straw-colour towards the base, squamula the same, areole 5 angular. Legs ferruginous, coxæ and trochanters the same, in some specimens the posterior are stained, or are almost black, posterior tibiæ and tarsi entirely dusky. Abdomen depressed, fusiform in outline, or with the sides nearly parallel, basal segment black, narrow at the base, growing gradually wider for about two-thirds, where there are two small protuberances; from these to the apex the sides are parallel and striated. A broad shallow groove runs the whole length. Second and third segments pellucid, straw colour, with a ferruginous stain, the rest more or less stained with black, apex black.

Long.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Mas et Fem.

I captured this species by sweeping herbage, *Aster tripolium*, &c., on the sea-shore near Woodbury Road Station, in May, 1881. I have taken it in the Exminster marshes, also near the sea; it is probably parasitic on some larvæ which feed on littoral plants.

#### MESOLEIUS ELEGANS.

*Niger, abdomine rufo nigroque varia, segmentorum marginibus flavis, facie pectore et linea ante alas flavis; pedibus rufis, coxis et trochanteribus flavis, posticis flavo nigroque variis.*

Black, head wider than the thorax, buccated behind; clypeus, palpi, and mandibles yellow, the latter ferruginous at the apex, Antennæ nearly as long as the body, the apical half recurved, dull ferruginous, the basal joints black above, beneath yellow. Thorax slightly swollen, black, a curved line on each side in front, a dot before, and a narrow line beneath the wings, yellow; scutellum and post-scutellum dull red (sometimes black), parapsides distinct. Wings hyaline, ample, iridescent, radius and stigma pale testaceous, inclining to opaque-white. Legs: the anterior and medial coxæ and trochanters pale yellow, the extreme base black, posterior black, with their apices yellow; femora, tibiæ, and tarsi fulvous, clothed with a white pubescence. Abdomen black, all the segments, except the basal one, banded with fulvous-red, and margined with pale yellow, which colour grows more distinct towards the apex. Basal segment gradually narrowing towards the base, the centre elevated, a deep groove runs half the length from the middle to the base, enclosed by two sharply raised lines. Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Caput et thorax = abdomen,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mm. Fem.

This species appears to come next to *M. amabilis*, Holmgren, Disp. Synop. Mesl. Scand., f. 19, and belongs to his sec. 3, div. 2, coh. 2 AA, bb, but differs in the colour of the coxæ and the transverse anal nervure being distinctly antefurcal. It appears to be widely and sparsely distributed, it has been taken by Mr. Bridgman, in the Norwich district, and by Mr. G. Bignell, near Plymouth, and I have taken two specimens near Exeter.

This insect varies a good deal in the colour of the abdomen.

Exeter: April, 1882.